James Tanner
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MARKHAM'S Faithful Farrier:

WHEREIN

The Depth of his SKILL is laid open, in all those Principal and Approved Secrets of

HORSEMANSHIP:

Which the Author never published, but hath kept in his Breast, and hath been the Glory of his Practise.

To which is added divers Choice Receipts, found in the Authors Closet since his decease.

Printed for *J. Deacon*, and are to be sold by *W. Thackeray* in *Duck Lane*. 1687.

16-593

To the Reader or Buyer of this BOOK.

IT is a true Saying, *Tempus omnia terminat*; So I, *Gentle Reader*, having gained by Experience all my Life to these present days, wherein I am ready to creep into the Earth, willing now at the important Request of my best

Friends, have yeilded my self to lay the glory of my Skill in HORSEMANSHIP, open to the World: and having kept secret in the Cabinet of my Breast; these *Secrets*, by which I have gained from many a Noble person, many a fair pound, I now bestow it upon thee, for the value of *Six pence*.

It may be some will account me a Fool in Print, for disclosing my Secrets, but I ever regarded the life of a worthy Horse, before the Word of a Fool. For be thou Noble, or what else this here I do is for thy good.

If you take pleasure either in an Horse to *Hunt*, or for the *War*, or for the *Race*, or for to *Draw*, or a *Hackney*, come hither, buy, see and welcome. Take my opinion,

and

and thou ſhalt find in this my honeſt *Faithful Farrier*, a Shop of Skill for thee to view: let this be thy Doctor and thy Druggiſt; let this be thy Inſtructor and Director.

I hope that no good minded *Farrier*, will be grieved with me becauſe I have inſight to the Maſter of the Horſe: For if the Houſe were on fire, why ſhouldeſt thou run to fetch thy Neighbours Water to quench it, when thine own is neer at hand? So if the Horſes Owner know by this Book how to ſave the Life of his Horſe, why ſhould he either ride or run to the *Farrier*? But it may be, every Owner of a Horſe will not buy a Book: It matters not if but every *Farrier* have one, and that but one in a Town; I doubt not but with making uſe of that one,

many

many a Man shall save the Life of his Beast.

Come therefore and read these Secrets, which hath cost me *Pains*, *Study*, *Practice* and *Labour*, all which hath cost me *trouble* for thy *ease*. This shall be thy *pleasure*, which hath been my *toyl*, it shall be thy *profit*, which hath been my *trouble*; and this shall be thy *Faithful Farrier* and *Instructer*.

For what Creature canst thou name more necessary than the Horse; and what more helpful in the time of need? For were we without Horses, in what a strait should we be in, he being the best Servant both in War and Peace, and of that inestimable Value, that he makes a Man proud of his Service.

Now

Now if a Horſe be ſuch a profitable Servant for Man, let us then Reſpect the means that God hath given for his Cure: For there is a School of Skill for thy knowledge.

Firſt, How to make Choice of a good Horſe.

Secondly, What Country Horſe is fit for thy uſe; *Either for Service in Martial or Warlike Imployment, or for Swiftneſs, or for long Travel, or for Draught, or for Coach, or for Cart, or for Pack, or any other Burthen.*

This ſhalt thou find here, in as ample manner, as if thou wert an old Maſter in *Smithfield*. And this ſhall be my Glory, even as long as I live, That I have lived to leave this my laſt and beſt Work to the World,

World, and to them that will not live to see it buryed in *Oblivion.*

But methinks I hear some *Momus* say, That the old Captain was unadvised to put this in Print, which he ever kept as a rare Secret; and it is true, *veritas odium parit.* But I reply, *tempus omnia terminat.* And though I had promised to my self, never to have published this Work, yet being so continually importuned to Print it, I was forced to yield, though I had promised the contrary.

And let this excuse me to those Noble Persons, whose Bounty I felt, that for them I was the willinger to publish it in Print while I lived, fearing that after my Death, my then Fatherless Child might get a new Name: *But now I leave this, being begot in my old Age, to all Noble and*

and worthy Gentlemen, and when they look not after him, to the Faithful Farrier, *to be cherished and known by the Name of*

Captain Gervas Markham's

Last and best labours.

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THE

The Faithful

FARRIER,

OR,

A CATALOGUE of all those principal and approved Secrets in Horsemanship, which the Author never Published, but hath kept Secret in his own Breast, and which hath been the Glory of all his Practise.

Observations in the Electing of Horses, and what Country Horse is for what use.

THE first, and principal thing which giveth the noblest Character to a good Horse-man, is the well electing of Horses for that use and purpose you intend to employ them: and in this choice there is

no better or readier a way then the knowledge of Races and Strayns from whence Horſes deſcend: For it is certain, that the Clymate, Heat and Cold, are three Excellent Elements, in an Horſes compoſition.

Touching the Election of Horſes by their ſhapes and proportion, by their Colour and Complexions, and by their Marks and other outward Semblances: I have Written ſufficiently in my former Books, and intend to reiterate nothing: for nothing ſhall fall upon my Pen in this Treatiſe, but the very Secrets of mine heart, things certain and approved, things ſecret and unpubliſhed.

To come then to the Election of Horſes, according to their Races, Breeds, and Clymates: If you will Elect an horſe for ſervice, or a Martial or Warlike Imployment, then theſe are beſt.

The Neopolitan,
The Sardinian, &c.
The Almain.
The French.

Or, any of theſe Baſtardized in themſelves, or with a fair well ſhaped and well mettalled Engliſh Mare.

If you will elect for ſwiftneſs and ſervice, then,——

The Arabian.
The Barbary.
The Spaniſh.
The Grecian.

Or any of theſe Baſtardized in themſelves, or with our beſt Engliſh Mares.

If you will chuſe for long Travel and Service, then,——

The Engliſh.
The Hungarian.
The Sweathland.
The Poland.
The Iriſh.

If you will chuſe for Draught and for Service, then,——

The Flanders.
The Friezland.

Or any of the *Netherlands*, either Baſtardized in themſelves, or with our Engliſh Races, and theſe are Excellent for Coach, for Cart, for Pack, or any Burden.

The occasion of inward Sicknesses, and Accidents which happen upon these occasions.

Sickneſſes are of divers kinds, and proceed from divers Cauſes, have their divers Signs and their divers Remedies, as I have ſhewed in my Books: But to come nearer to the mark of curing, let me perſwade you to call to account theſe few Obſervations.

Firſt, to remember that all ſickneſſes in Horſes, come either by heats, in over-violent Exerciſe; and then is the Greaſe molten, the heat overſtrained, the vital blood expelled outward, and the large pores and orifice of the Heart ſo ſtopped, that the Spirits cannot return back to their proper places, but confound and mortifie.

Or elſe by Colds, in indiſcreet keeping, either before or after exerciſe, and then is the Head perplexed, the Eyes pained, the Roots of the Tongue ſwelled, the Lungs tickled and offended with Rheumatick moiſture, occaſioning Coughing, and the noſtrils ſtill powring out filthy and corrupt matter.

Or elſe by Surfeit of Food, in either eat-

eating too much, or too little of that which is good, or in giving any thing at all of that which is unwholesome. The first kills the stomach, oppresseth the heart, and sends up all those evil fumes into the head, by which is engendred the Staggers, Frenzie, and other mortal Diseases. The second putrifies the blood, and turns all nourishment into corruption, from whence proceeds the Yellows, and other such like Pestilent Disease, which suffocating the Heart, spreads it self Universally over the whole Body, and confounds every faculty and member.

Or Lastly, by Accidents, as when a Horse receiveth some grievous and deep Wound, either in his body, or else in some other vital and dangerous part, by which Nature is so offended, that instantly general sickness seizeth upon the Horse, and (if not prevented) death suddenly followeth: and these sicknesses are called, *Accidental Feavers*; for if you observe it: you shall find the Horse sometimes trembling, sometimes sweating, sometimes cold, and sometimes burning.

Thus you see there are four occasions of sicknesses in Horses, as Heats, Colds, Surfeits and Accidents.

The Signs of inward Sickneſſes.

NOw to know the true Signs of the Sicknesſes: If it proceed from the firſt occaſion which is Heats, then the ſigns are theſe, Firſt, heavineſs of countenance, ſwelling in the Limbs, ſcouring or looſeneſs in the Body in the beginning of the ſickneſs, and drineſs or coſtiveneſs in the latter end; ſhort breath and hot, and a loathing or forſaking of his Meat.

If it proceed from the ſecond occaſion, which is Cold, then the ſigns are heavineſs of Countenance, and either dull or elſe cloſed up Eyes, hard Boyl or big Puſtules between the Chops and the Roots of the Tongue, and ſometimes an hard ſwelling up from the Chops to the Roots of the Ears, a rotten and moiſt Cough. The Horſe ever chawing ſome looſe, filthy, flegmatick matter in his Mouth after his Coughing, which in one reſpect is no evil ſign, becauſe it ſheweth a rotten Cold that is newly gotten, and ſoon to be cleanſed: whereas to cough clear and hollow, and not to chew after it, ſhews a dry cold that

is

Is of long continuance, sore Festred, and hard to be recovered: Lastly, his body will fall away; and when he drinketh, Water will issue forth at his Nostrils, and his Eyes will be ever mattery and running, and his Hair rough and staring.

If it proceed from the third occasion, which is surfeit of Meats and Drinks, either natural or unnatural, then the signs are these; First, heaviness of Head and Countenance, in such a violent manner, that the Horse can hardly lift his Head from the Manger, a dull and dead Eye, a staggering and reeling pace, and (if the Disease be far grown) a frantick and mad behaviour, as biting the Rack and Maunger, and at such as shall come about him, sometimes biting at himself, and beating his Head against the wall, bords or ground and other frantick passions. But if the disease be left contagious in the Brain, but more inwardly setled at the heart, then the signs are Yellows in the whites of the Eys, and in the inside of both the upper and nether Lips; (if the Disease be far gone) then a Yellows over all the skin, a continual faint sweat, and a desire rather to lie down than to stand; besides a general Loathing and forsaking of his Meat,

which is the common ſign of all ſickneſſes.

Laſtly, If it proceed from the fourth occaſion, which is Accident, then the ſigns are a perplexed and troubled body; ſometimes ſweating at the roots of the ears, in the flank, and behind the foreſhoulders againſt the heart: ſometimes trembling over all the body, and ſometimes glowing and burning in the vital parts, and on the temples of the head againſt the heart, on the inſide of the forelegs, next of all to the body, and on the inſide of the hinder thighs, cloſe to the body, alſo his mouth will be hot and dry, and his tongue ſubject to furring, and to a white ſcalded complexion. Laſtly, a general loathing of his meat, but a great thirſtineſs and deſire of cold drink, and when he can drink no more, yet a deſire ſtill to hold his mouth in the water.

Thus you have the four occaſions of ſickneſs, and the ſigns by which to know thoſe occaſions.

Now, foraſmuch as ſickneſſes come many times ſuddenly and unlook't for, and that not any man (how skillful ſoever) but may ſometimes be overtaken with the ſudden ſickneſs of his horſe: and though he

he can after upon conſideration, give an account for ſuch ſickneſs when it is apparent; yet till Nature hath thruſt it forth, the Diſeaſe was obſcure to his knowledge, therefore I will here ſhew thoſe General and moſt uſual ſigns which do attend and wait upon every ſickneſs, by which you may be enabled to know the approach or beginning of ſickneſs before it take faſt hold on the vital parts, and ſo uſe prevention, or if it have taken ſome ſmall hold, then how to fortifie Nature againſt it, and ſo to kill the contagion, ere it come to any great height of danger: or being at the higheſt how to qualifie the extremity, and to bring every vital part and ſpirit to its firſt moderate ſtate and temper.

Now that you may effect this the better, it is requiſite that you acquaint your knowledge well with the complexions, qualities, cuſtoms, and conditions of horſes; for whenſoever you ſhall find any alteration in any of theſe, be ſure there will follow alteration of health, as this.

Firſt, in the Complexions of horſes, which I draw from their colours and countenances: If your horſe be a fair bright dapple-gray, or a flea-bitten, a white, a white gray, or the like: if any of theſe

theſe colours, being naturally clear and bright, ſhall grow duskiſh or cloudy, or the white hairs ſhall turn ſandy and reddiſh, it is a ſign of ſome unnatural diſtemperature in the Horſe, and that he is evil affected, and either entreth into a Conſumption, or into ſome other inward diſeaſe of Body.

If the Horſe be of a pure black Colour, a bright bay, a brown bay, of a red ſorrel without flexen main, or flexen tayl, a clear cheſnut, or a mouſe-dun; if theſe hairs ſhould grow diſcoloured and contrary to their proper Natures, that is to ſay. of a weaker and worſe complexion, as if the black turn dunniſh or yellow; the bright bay, cloudy, pale and ſandy: the brown bay like the mouſe-dun, the red ſorrel, corral, or like the yellow-dun, the cheſnut, hoary and gray: and the mouſe-dun, of a more black and pale blue than is Natural, all theſe are ſigns of inward ſickneſſes. And as of theſe colours, ſo of any other colour whatſoever, if they ſhall alter from their proper and true Natures, to a worſe and more uncomely complexion, that is to ſay, to a complexion that is unnatural and unproper for an Horſe, they are moſt pregnant ſigns of ſome inward ſickneſs, which either

lingreth

lingreth upon the Horſe, or elſe is ſuddenly in breaking forth; and therefore by all means remember, that the alteration of colours be unnatural: for you muſt underſtand, that if the Dapple-Gray, in proceſs of time, do turn to White, the dark Iron-Gray, to a bright Gray, the black to an Iron-Gray, and ſuch like: that then this is a natural, and no unnatural alteration, and ſo no ſign of ſickneſs: and therefore not to be deceived, or to ſtand doubtful at all, acquaint your ſelf well with the true colour and complexion of your Horſe, which you ſhall beſt diſcern when he is in the pride and heat of his Luſt, when he is wanton, full of fleſh, and ſmooth, ſleek and ſhining: and when you ſhall ſee this Complexion alter, in part, or all, then ever expect ſome Sickneſs.

As you thus acquaint your ſelf with the complexion of your horſe, which I include in this colour: ſo you muſt alſo have a ſetled knowledge in his Countenance and Geſtures; and to that end you ſhall be careful to mark and note his countenance and behaviour in all his actions and motions, as well within doors as without, as well in his play as in his reſt, at his times of feeding, and at his times of exerciſe:

you

you ſhall note the cheerfulneſs of his eye, the carriage of his head and neck; which be his angry characters, and which be his pleaſant, when he biteth for wantonneſs, or for offence, and theſe you ſhall beſt find out, in his Feeding, in his Exerciſe, and Playing, and in his Dreſſing; and if at any time, you find any of theſe characters to fall on the ſudden, and that his Geſture is more lumpiſh, heavy, then call your ſelf to account what you have done, either in exerciſe, feeding, airing, or ordering; for there is no doubt, but there is diſtemperature and ſickneſs approaching, if it be not prevented.

As you thus acquaint your ſelf with the complexion and countenance of your horſe; ſo you muſt alſo not be ignorant, but obſerve divers other outward and inward qualities, for they are the greateſt lights that can be both to health and ſickneſs: and to this end you ſhall eſpecially mark his filling and his emptying, that is, his manner of feeding, and the manner of diſcharging his body.

In his feeding, whether he eateth with a good appetite, or a weak ſtomach: the firſt is healthful, the latter unwholeſome. If he eat with a good appetite, he will neigh

neigh and call for his meat before it come, when he either seeth his Keeper, or a preparation for feeding, as sifting of his Oats, chipping of his Bread and the like, he will receive it cheerfully and greedily, shaking his Head. and shewing other signs of alacrity and rejoycing, which qualities after he hath used, if on the sudden he refrain, and so receive his meat dully and unpleasantly, it is a great sign of sickness.

As his feeding, so you shall mark his qualities in emptying, as the time, the place, the substance: the time, as whether he emptyeth in the night time, better than in the day, the place; as whether he emptieth better in the house or abroad, whether in the hand, or when you are mounted, whether before you begin exercise or else after some gentle motion or stirring, whether at the stable door, or at some usual places by the way, or in the ground where you give him his exercise: lastly, for the substance, whether it be much or little, if it be much, you must forbear exercise, and make him empty the oftner; if it be little, then you may fall to labour at pleasure: then whether it be good or bad, and that comonly falleth out according to the food he

he eateth: if it be clear, firm and pale, with white Grains and in complexion like sweet Sope, then it is wholesome; if it be black, it shews heat in the body: if greasy, then it shews foulness, if red and hard, it shews costiveness; if pale and loose, then inward coldness. And as thus you observe his Ordure, so you must also observe his Urine: Of both which I have written sufficiently in my former Books.

As these qualities of feeding, and emptying, so you shall note his qualities in Rest and Watching, that is, in his lying down and standing up, what hours and time he observeth for either, and how long he persevereth in them, and if at any time you find any suddain or gross alteration, then be assured of some sickness approaching: and thus of any other particular quality in your Horse (which you shall observe in his health) for it is impossible to nominate all, if you find them suddenly to surprize, it is doubtless that there is some sickness following.

As you thus observe the Complexion and qualities of the Horse, so you must observe his natural customs and conditions, and how in his livelyhood and best health he standeth affected, for to name

them

them I cannot, becauſe they proceed moſt from hidden inclinations, or elſe accidental apprehenſions, which by continuance of time grow to natural Habits: And any of theſe when they ſhall ſurceaſe or fail, are true prognoſtications of diſtemperature and ſickneſs.

Many other ſigns of ſickneſs there are, as the not caſting of the Coat in due time, Hide-bound, continual diſlike and leanneſs, where there is good feeding; beſide many other. But they are ſo vulgar and commonly known, that I need not rehearſe them, and theſe ſigns already written are ſufficient for knowledge.

The Curing of any Heart-Sickneſs, or Head-Sickneſs, or any ordinary inward Sickneſs.

I Will now deſcend to the cure of theſe inward ſickneſſes, and although every ſeveral ſickneſs have a ſeveral Cure, as I have ſhewed at large in my Books; yet I will draw all here, into one hidden, but certain and moſt infallible approved Method, which I have ever found proſperous and fortunate.

When

Whenſoever, either by the ſigns before rehearſed or other accident or knowledg, you ſhall find your horſe grievouſly pained with inward ſickneſs, the firſt thing you do, you ſhall open his neck-vein, and receive ſome of the firſt blood into a Pewter Porringer, which if you ſet it in cold water, it will preſently diſcover the foulneſs and putrefaction: ſo then you ſhall let the horſe bleed well till the blood change, neither muſt you be nice or tender in this action, becauſe you muſt underſtand, that all inward ſickneſs in horſes, draw ther effects from the putrefaction of the blood onely; and this is the reaſon.

It is certain that the Horſe (of all other creatures) hath no Gall or natural veſſel, into which to receive the ſcummy and putrefied matter, which ariſeth from the corrupt and clolerick blood, but it is either avoided in excrements, humors, or moderate exerciſe and ſweats, or elſe by immoderate exerciſe and violent labour. By too much repletion and fulneſs; by unwholeſome food and evil dyet, or by ſome other natural defect, this cholerick corruption increaſing and overflowing, it preſently and in an inſtant overſpreads

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the whole body, having its course through every vein, and so discoloureth the skin and makes all the outward parts Yellow, especially the Eyes, and inside of the lips; also mixing with the better blood, and confounding the strength and vertue thereof, it brings a general faintness over all the Body, and in the end suffocating the heart; and of force there must follow sudden and certain Mortallity, and hence proceed those sudden deaths of Horses, for which our weak *Farriers*, can give but an idle and foolish account.

But to return to my purpose, after you have taken away good store of Blood, and (as you imagine) all, or at least most part of that which is corrupt, you shall then set him up in the Stable, tying his Head to the empty Rack, gently and at liberty, neither so high that he shall be compelled to rest his Head upon the Bridle, nor yet so low, that he may thrust his Head into the Maunger, and thus you shall let him stand at least two hours.

Now if the Sickness be not very Contagious and Dangerous, you shall not administer any Potion to him that day, because the vein being opened, and all the humors, powers and faculties of the

body disturbed, it will be a double vexation to the spirits, to have the working of the potion also; therefore in this case the Sickness not being violent, you may forbear further administration, and only after the horse hath fasted as before said, you shall give him such food as he will eat, whether it be Hay, Bread or Corn; and always provide that it be strong, savory, sweet, dry and clean dreſt: as for the quantity it matters not, for a small pittance will maintain life, and humor is now to the horse as food, besides emptiness is no great displeasure.

At high noon you shall give him a sweet Mash of Malt and Water, made in this manner.

Take half a peck of good Malt well ground, and put it it into a pail by it self, then take a gallon of fair clear Water, and set it on the fire, then when it is come to the height, that it is ready to boyl, put as much of it to the Malt, as will moist and cover the Malt all over, and stir them exceeding well together, crushing the Malt with a flat Rudder as much as you can, ever and anon tasting it with your finger, till it be as sweet as any Honey, and then cover it over with cloaths as close

close as you can, and so let it stand and stove for two or three hours at the least; then the hour being come, in which the horse is to receive it, uncover the Mash, and stir it well about; but finding it too hot, then put to it some clear cold water, that may temper and allay it; but in any wise not so much as may take away any part of the sweetness, and in this tempering with your hand crush and squeeze the Malt as much as you can, then (the Mash being luke-warm) give it the horse to drink, and if he will eat of the Malt, let him take thereof at his pleasure. This is the best manner of making an ordinary Mash, a Horse Caudle, for of that nature and quality it is, and to that purpose that a Caudle is administred to a Man, is this given to a Horse: for you must understand, that in these contagious diseases, nothing is more pestilent then cold water, and especially when exercise can't be used.

The ruder *Farriers* and Horse-Grooms do make the Mash another way, putting the Mault to the Water at the first, and so boyling them both together, but this is unwholesome and naught, and that every good house-wife can witness, for this long boyling over-scalds the Malt:

takes away the ſtrength and ſweetneſs, and gives a harſh and unſavory taſte, which is offenſive to the Horſes nature.

If your horſe be coy and refuſe to take the Maſh, as many are, partly for want of uſe and cuſtom, and partly through weakneſs of ſtomach, then you ſhall ſtrain the Water from the Malt exceeding hard; and ſo give it him with an Horn to drink, then take the Grains which you have ſo ſtrained, and put them in the Maunger before the Horſe, on which, whether he feed or no, it matters not, for if he but ſmell and ſnuffil his Noſe upon them, it is ſufficient, and the fume thereof is wonderous wholeſome for his head.

After you have thus given him his maſh, you ſhall ſee that he be very warmly cloathed, as namely, a good woollen Body Cloath to come round about his Heart, a large cloth or two to come over it, and to be well wiſpt round about, with ſoft, thick and large wiſps, for the little, hard and neat wiſps, though they are comely to the eye, yet are they unwholeſome for the body, for their hardneſs and ſmallneſs makes an impreſſion into the Horſes ſides, and cauſeth him to forbear to lye down, when nature and reſt requireth it.

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The Horſe being thus warmly cloathed as aforeſaid, and with a very warm breſt-cloth before his breſt, for that is an eſpecial part to keep warm, you ſhall then cauſe one or two to rub all his four Leggs, from his knees and cambrels downwards, with very hard wiſps, and to rub them ſo hard as may be; and whilſt his Limbs are thus in rubbing, you ſhall take a courſe rubber or two, made of new harden or hempen Cloth, and warming one after another over a pan of Coles, with them rub the Horſe exceeding much in the nape of the Neck, or the poll juſt between his Ears, and on the Temples of the Head, for there is nothing more wholeſome than theſe frictions and chafings, for they diſſolve Humors, revive all natural heat, bringing a chearful nimbleneſs into the Limbs, and purge the Head of groſs, cold, and tough matters, cleanſing and purifying the Brain, by which the members and other faculties are fortified, and the whole body reduced back to its firſt ſtrength and ability.

As ſoon as you have ended this action of rubbing; you may then let the Horſe take his reſt for two or three hours, and only leave a lock or two of ſweet Hay in

his Rack, and no more, for the leaſt quantity of any thing too much, ſoon cloyeth a ſick horſe.

In the evening you ſhall come to the horſe again, and having rubbed all his limbs and head, as was before ſhewed, you ſhall then perfume his head, in this manner.

Take of the beſt and pureſt *Olibanum*, an ounce, then as much *Storax*, and as much *Benjamin*, and bruiſe all them together, I do not mean bruiſe them to ſmall powder, but only break them into ſmall lumps, and mix them well together; ſo that taking them up between your fingers, you may not take up one ingredient alone, but ſome of all. Then take a Chafing-diſh, and if it be poſſible, a Chafing-diſh after the manner of the perfuming Chafing-diſhes, which is wide below where the fire is, and narrow at the top, where the ſmoak avoideth, and in this Chafing-diſh put well kindled Wood-Coals, or ſmall Charcoal, then take ſome of the foreſaid Perfume, and lay it upon the Coals, but in any wiſe ſo as it may not flame but ſmoak; then hold the Chafing-diſh under the Horſes Noſe and let the ſmoak go up into his Noſtrils, and thus perfume him well for the

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ſpace of a quarter of an hour, or half an hour at the moſt. Now it may be the horſe may ſeem coy to receive this at the firſt, becauſe it is ſtrange unto him, but do you continue the action, and cherish him; for be you well aſſured, after he hath one received the ſmell into his Head, he will be as greedy to have it, as you are willing to give it, for there is nothing that delighteth an horſe more, or more rejoyceeth his Spirits then ſweet ſavours, and odoriferous ſmells, of which this perfume is one of the chiefeſt.

The effect which this perfume worketh is, that it purgeth the Brain of all filthy and corrupt matter, and (as you ſhall find by experience in the working) it diſſolves tough matter into water, and brings it away in ſuch abundance, that it is ſometimes ready to extinguiſh the fire as it falleth. It is the greateſt comforter of the brain that can be, and from thence ſendeth ſuch chearfullneſs to the Heart, that it rejoyceth the whole body.

There are divers other perfumes, which weak *Farriers* uſe in this Caſe as namely, wet Hay, or rotten Litter, and putting a burning Coal therein, give the ſmoak to the Horſe; but this is a ſtinking ſavour

and no perfume, and although it make the horſe ſnoar and neeſe, and ſo you may imagine it avoideth foul matter, yet it is nothing ſo; but it offendeth both his Brain and Stomach, and by the noiſomeneſs of the ſmell, dulleth and weakneth the Spirits, and rather ingendreth infection, than any way abateth infirmity, for from rottenneſs there can but rottenneſs proceed.

Next there is the perfume of *Brimſtone*, either ſimple of it ſelf, and put it upon the fire, or elſe compound with another body, as *Butter*, *Oyl*, or the like, and ſo thruſt up in the Horſes Noſtrils. This I muſt needs confeſs is a ſharp perfume, and evacuateth much foul matter, and diſſolveth the thickeſt matter into thin water: But yet you muſt know, that there is in this *Sulpher* or *Brimſtone* a certain earthly and povſonous quality, which not only doth offend the vital parts: but is alſo moſt malignant and injurious, both to the Eyes of Man and Beaſt: ſo that like *Margery-Good-Cow*, if it hath one vertue, yet two vices attend it.

Then there are the perfumes of the ſtalks of *Onions*, *Garlick*, *Leeks*, *Muſtardſeed*, and the like; or the perfume of the Fruits them-

themſelves, either burnt or boiled; but theſe are alſo great Enemies to the Eyes of an Horſe, ſo that I can by no means allow them, eſpecially for this reaſon, becauſe that generally all thoſe inward ſickneſſes in Horſes, do moſt of all afflict the Head and Eyes, to which theſe things are enemies.

Alſo there is the perfume of *Wheat*, *Peneroyal* and *Sage*, boyl'd till the *Wheat* burſt, and ſo put into a bag faſtned about the Horſes Noſe. This I muſt confeſs is the beſt of many, yet it is much too weak for a ſtrong infirmity, and the *Peneroyal* hath a bitterneſs that is offenſive.

As theſe, ſo I could nominate divers other, but none ſo excellent as the firſt of all preſcribed, and therefore to it I refer you.

After your Horſe hath been well perfumed, as beforeſaid, you ſhall let him reſt for a quarter of an hour, and then give him ſuch food as he will eat, either Bread or Oats, of which how little ſoever he eateth it skills not, for it is to be intended that his ſtomach is now at the weakeſt.

After he is fed, you ſhall toſs up his Litter; for you muſt know that he muſt ſtand upon

upon litter night and day, and then (if need be) give him more Litter, and put a lock or handful of Hay that you may be sure to have him very fasting the next morning, and so let him rest all the Night without disturbance. The next morning early, you shall take half an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, as the *Greeks* ca'l it, because of the number Five, which *Diapente* is thus made and compounded.

Take of round *Aristoloch*, of *Gentian*, of the best *Myrrh*, of *Bay-berries*, and of the purest shavings of *Ivory*, of each one *ounce*, beat all but the *Myrrh* together in a Morter into a fine powder, and searse it through a fine *Searce*, then likewise beat the *Myrrh* by it self, and searse it also; and then mix all well together in a Mortar, and so keep the pouder in a close Gally-Pot.

When you have taken half an ounce of this powder, you shall put it into a pint of the best *Muskadine* that you can get, and brew them very well together in two pots, tossing it well too and fro, because otherwise the *Myrrh* will clotter and lump together: when it is well brewed (after you have made clean your Stable, and righted your Horses

Horſes cloaths) you ſhall with a horn give him this potion to drink. Then if he have any ſmall ſtrength, you ſhall mount his back, and walk up and down in ſome warm or ſunny place for an hour, or thereabout: then ſet him up in the Stable warm, and well littered, and tying him to the Rack in his Bridle, let him ſo ſtand and faſt for another hour, or more: then offer him a little ſweet Hay, or any other Meat that he will eat, and ſo let him ſtand till betwixt twelve and one of the Clock in the afternoon: at which time you ſhall firſt rub his Head and Legs well, as was formerly declared for the day before. Then you ſhall perfume him, as was beforeſaid, and both them works finiſhed; you ſhall give him a ſweet Maſh, as was alſo ſhewed before, and ſo let him reſt till the Evening: at which time you ſhall offer him either Oats or Bread, but in little quantity, as handful by handful, and be ſure it be ſweet and clean dreſt, ſifted and duſted, and ſo let him reſt till eight of the Clock at night, at which time you ſhall again perfume him. Then put ſweet Hay in his Rack, toſs up his Litter

ter and right his Cloaths, but in any wiſe bare not his body: then having made the Stable clean, you may leave him to his reſt for that night.

The next day, being the third day, you ſhall do all things as you did the ſecond day, already rehearſed. As firſt, you ſhall give him his potion of *Dapente* and ſweet wine, then air him, at noon his Maſh, at Evening and Night his Perfume, with all other obſervations that were before declared.

The next day, which is the fourth day, there is no doubt (with the help of God) but you ſhall find alteration and Health approaching, which you ſhall know by his Stomach, by his more chearful countenance, and by other outward geſtures, and finding that Health is coming, you may then forbear to give him any more potions, and only attend him with good Food, good dreſſing, and moderate exerciſe, neither ſhall you give him any more Maſhes, for although they be wholeſome in the extremity of ſickneſs, yet being any thing too much uſed, they take away the Horſes ſtomach, and brings him to a loathing of other meat; and therefore Inſtead thereof, you ſhall in the

the morning after your Horſe is well rub'd and, dreſt, take a pottle of fair Water and heat it ſcalding hot, then put it into a gallon or two of clear cold Water, that it may take away the extream coldneſs thereof, and then being ſcarcely lukewarm, give it the horſe to drink: You may if you pleaſe, throw an handful of Bran, or a handful of Wheat-meal into the water, for it is good and not hurtful. As ſoon as the Horſe hath drunk, take his back aud ride him forth gently for an hour or two.

At noon perfume him, at evening water him as you did in the morning, and ride him in like manner. Feed him at uſual hours as in time of health, and thus do for three or four days more, then finding his ſtrength increaſing, you may by degrees abate his Cloaths, you may water him abroad at ſome clear Rivers, or Spring, gallop him after his watering, and draw every thing to the ſame cuſtom as you did in beſt Health.

Thus you ſee the manner how to cure an Horſe that is ſick, but not violently ſick, and as it were at the very point and door of death, which cure is this which followeth.

To Cure any Violent Sickneſs, if the Horſe be at the very point and door of Death.

IF you ſhall have an Horſe in this extremity, and deſperate caſe, then the firſt thing you do, you ſhall open his Neck Vein, and let him bleed very well: Then two hours after his bleeding, take two ounces of the powder of *Diapente*, before rehearſed, and beat it in a Morter with as much clarified, pure live Honey, as will bring it to a Subſtantial Treakle; for this is an excellent Treakle, and of the *Italians* called *Horſe Mithridate*, and is the ſame which our Phyſitians call, *Theriaca Diateſſaron*.

When this Confection is made, you ſhall take a full half ounce thereof, or more, and diſſolve it in a pint and an half of *Muſkadine*, and ſo give it the Horſe to drink with an Horn: then if he have ſo much ability of Body, walk him up and down for half an hour, or an hour, either in ſome ſunny place, or ſome cloſe Barn, or empty Houſe; then

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ſet him up, and let him faſt full another hour.

At noon give him, if you can get it, a gallon or neer thereabout of the firſt running of the ſtrongeſt Ale, before it be put to barm, and when it is clear, ſtrong, and carrieth a royal on the top: but where this is not to be had, then give him a ſweet Maſh, perfume him, rub him, cloath him, dyet, and order him in all reſpects as are ſhewed you in the former Cure, and thus you ſhall do for three days together, without all fail, and then no doubt but you ſhall ſee health approaching.

At the end of three days you ſhall forbear all ſorts of Maſhes of both kinds: and follow all the Preſcriptions before declared.

Now if during the Cure, either through the violence of the Medicine, or the foulneſs of the Horſes Body, you ſhall find any hard puſtules or ſwellings to riſe up between the Horſes Chops, and at the root of the Tongue, then you ſhall firſt clip away the Hair as cloſe as may be: then you ſhall take a Wax Candle, and therewith burn the ſwelling; till you may ſcarifie the Skin, then take a piece of Leather, ſome-

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what larger then the ſwelling, and having prickt it all over with the point of your Knife, ſpread thereupon in ſome thick manner, your black Shoemakers Wax, that is well ſeaſoned and new; then warming over a few Coals, lay it upon the ſwelling and remove it not till either it fall off by it ſelf, or elſe the ſore break, then renew the Plaiſter, and with it only heal up the Sore. This Plaiſter for the cheapneſs and meaneſs, will hardly win credit with thoſe which are curious: But I dare aſſure you (that are a lover of truth) that there is not a more excellent or Soveraign plaiſter which belongs to an Horſe, for it ripeneth and breaketh any Inpoſthumation whatſoever, it aſſwageth any hard Swelling or Tumor, whether in joynts, or other fleſhy parts, and it healeth what it breaketh or ripeneth, and with its heat it diſſolves all manner of Humors that are knit together; and occaſion pain and ſwelling.

There is another accident which attendeth the ſickneſs of Horſes, and that is Coſtiveneſs, or Belly-Binding, which maketh an Horſe that he cannot Dung, or avoid his Ordure. This Accident when

heart, without moderate exercise after it, for of all dangers that is the greatest.

Another Receipt for any extraordinary Cold, Cough, or Pursiknes in an Horse, which the weak Farriers call broken Winded.

BEcause the former Receipt is curious in the making, and asketh the observation of times and seasons, neither can be effected at all times and hours, therefore I will set you down here the Secrets of my knowledge, and those ready, easy, and approved Receipts, which I never found to fail, but do work that gooness which I have ever desired.

Therefore, whensoever you find your horse taken with any extream old cold, dry Cough, or Pursiknes (which ignorant Farriers call broken Winded) you shall take three quarters of an ounce of the Conserve of *Elecampane*

and dissolve it in a pint and a half of the best Sack, and so give it to the Horse with an horn, in the Morning fasting, and ride him a little after it. And this you shall do divers mornings together, till you see the infirmity decrease and waste away.

Now because there is some curiosity in the making of this Conserve of *Elecampane*, and that divers Men do compound according to their divers opinions, I will here shew you the several Compositions, their several Uses, and their several Vertues, together with my own opinion of the goodness, as I have found it in my Practise, and so leave it to your own judgment.

The Conserve of *Elecampane*, is of two kinds, the one is Simple, the other is Compound.

The simple Conserve is made in this manner.

Take of the purest Roots of *Elecampane*, that are preserved in sweet Syrup, and and beat those Roots, and the Syrup together in a Mortar, till you have brought it to an intire thin substance, then with the finest refined Sugar that can be gotten, thicken it up

and bring it to the perfect body of a Conſerve, then put into a Gally-pot, and keep it cloſe and uſe it in time of neceſſity, as was before ſhewed.

This ſimple Conſerve is of excellent uſe, and taketh away any ordinary Cold, or ſtopping, it comforteth the Lungs, enlargeth the Wind, purgeth the Head of all filthy matter, and diſſolveth many other Obſtructions, yet is not this the beſt Conſerve, nor worketh the beſt effect, if the infirmity be old and dangerous, or if there be any attainture in the Lungs or Liver, therefore in that caſe, you ſhall flye to the compound Conſerve, which is made in this manner.

Take the beſt Candy Roots of Elicampane that can be gotten, and beat them in a Morter with the Syrup of Colts-foot, till it be brought to a very thin ſubſtance, then with the fineſt refined Sugar thicken it, as before ſhewed, till it be brought to the true body of a Conſerve, then keep it cloſe in a Gally-pot, and uſe it with Sack, as it was before declared.

This is the true Conſerve, and hath the greateſt vertue; for I have known

it in the continuance of a ſmall time; and by the daily uſe thereof, to take away divers dry (and ſuppoſed incurable) Coughs, it hath taken away the heaving of the Body and ſo enlarged the Wind, that albeit the motion was before ſwift, like the broken Winded, yet it hath come to a moderate and ſlow temper, and the dry Cough which did accompany it, hath been quite put away.

Now whereas I preſcribe unto you the taking of the Candyed Roots of Elecampane, I think it not amiſs, becauſe the Apothecary is not ever at your elbow, to ſhew you how you ſhall Candy them your ſelf; as thus.

Take of the fineſt refined Sugar, or beſt white Sugar Candy, and diſſolve it in Roſe-Water, then boyl it to height, and when the Syrup is cold put in your Roots, being clear and well cleanſed, and let them reſt in the Syrup a pretty ſpace, then take them out, and boyl the Syrup over again, and as before put in your Roots, then boyl the Syrup over again to an hardneſs, putting in more Sugar, but

Rose-Water, then put in all your Root, the Syrup being cold, and so let them stand till they Candy: And in this wise you may Candy all manner of Roots, Flowers, or any other thing else

Now if you find any difficulty either in the making, or the procuring of these Medicines before shewed, or that the infirmity not being great, or dangerous you think a Medicine of less force, and easier to compass, will accomplish it.

Then you shall take of the syrup of Colts-foot an ounce, of the fine pouder of Elicampane, of Anieeds, and of Liquorice, of each half an ounce of brown Sugar-Candy an ounce, divided into two parts, then with as much sweet Butter as will suffice, work all the former powders, and one part or half of the Sugar-Candy, and all the Syrup, into a stiff Paste, then divide it into two or three Balls, and roll them into a round form, or the fashion of an Egg, and after roll them all over in the other half or part of the Sugar-Candy, and then give this whole quantity at one time to the Horse in the manner of a Pill, and

give them in the morning fasting, then ride the Horse half an hour after the giving, and let him fast two hours at the least, after he cometh in, and let him be warm cloathed, and stopped, and his limbs and body well rubbed, especially his Head; Let him by no means drink any cold Water, but so as he may have exercise after it, and let his exercise be moderate and not violent, let his Hay be a little sprinkled with water, and his Oats with Beer or Ale: as for Bread it is of it self moist enough; and let all his meat be generally well dusted, sifted or chipped, for nothing is more offensive than foulness and dryness, nor more comfortable than cleanness, provided your Corn be not green and unsweet in the Mow or Reek, your Bread new, nor your Hay unsweet or rotten.

Thus you shall do, not for one morning or two, but for divers, till you find amendment; neither shall you spare any travel or occasion, but having Medicine about you, use it in your journying, for this doth not take away any thing to weaken Nature, but adds to the force thereof, and makes the body a great deal more able.

An excellent Scouring after any sore Heat, or for any Fat Horse after his Exercise.

TAKE a quart of good Sack, and set it on the fire in a Bason, or open Skillet, and when it is warm, take an Ounce of the clearest Rossin, and bruise it exceeding small, then by degrees, little after a little, put it into the Sack, and stir it fast about for fear of clotting, and when the Sack and it is incorporated, then take it from the fire, and put thereto half a pint of the best Sallet-Oyl, and in the cooling stir them all well together: then lastly, take an Ounce of the brown Sugar Candy, beaten to powder, and put it in also, and being luke-warm, give it to the Horse, in the height of his heat, as soon as you come home from Exercise, then rub hard, cloath warm, and let them fast at least two hours after, but yet depart not your self or some Deputy

for you, out of the ſtable, but ſtay and keep the Horſe ſtirring and waking, partly by extraordinary noiſe and clamour, and partly by action about him, or making him move up and down as he ſtandeth, for there is nothing more hurtful to the Horſe or the working of the Medicine than ſleep, ſtillneſs and reſt; and nothing better or more available to the working of the Medicine, than action or motion: for they make the ſpirits work, and ſtir up thoſe humors which ſhould be removed when reſt keeps the ſpirits dull, and the humours ſo incloſed and reſerved, that Nature hath nothing to work upon.

Whenſoever you give any ſcowring, be ſure that day to give no cold water after it, for it is binding, and knitteth and detayneth that foulneſs, which the ſcowring ſhould take away.

Thus you ſee how to give a ſcowring, in the proper and due time: But if now, either through error, ignorance or imagination, that your horſe is ſo clean, that he needeth no ſcowring (as I know many of Opinion that ſcowrings are idle, unneceſſary things

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and not to be uſed at all) yet your Horſe having his Greaſe molten, and no courſe taken for the avoiding thereof, you find he droopeth, and languiſheth, as of force the Horſe muſt do, and experience daily ſhews it us; for the Opinion that ſcowrings are unprofitable, is frivolous and idle. In this caſe, upon the firſt apprehenſion of the evil, you ſhall give the Horſe a ſweet Maſh in the evening: which is in the ſame nature, and of the ſame quality, that a preparative is Before a Purgation. Then the next morning very early mount his Back, and in ſome convenient piece of ground, give your Horſe a gentle heat. I do not mean that you ſhall run him furiouſly or violently, but to Gallop him gently; neither to heat him through the extremity of ſuddain and ſharp labour, but to warm him kindly, through the countenance of moderate exerciſe: Nor would I have you to melt his Greaſe anew, but only to looſen and ſtir up that which was before molten.

Your exerciſe being finiſhed, do not alight from his back ſuddenly, but rub him

him as you ſit on his back, and ſo bring him home: then preſently having the ſcowring ready, as ſoon as you are alighted; give it him luke-warm, then rub him dry, cloath and ſtop him very warm, and then in all other things do as hath been before declared.

For any dangerous Bots, Man-Worms, or poyſoned Red-Worms.

TAKE as much *Precipitate* (which is *Mercury Calcin'd*) as will gently lye upon a Silver two-pence, and lay it in a piece of ſweet Butter, almoſt as big as a Hens Egg, in the manner of a Pill, and then in the morning faſting, the Horſe having ſtood all night on the Muſſel, or at the empty Rack, if it be poſſible, or otherwiſe (if the extremity of the diſeaſe compel you) at any other time, draw forth the Horſes Tougue, and make him ſwallow down the Pill, then chafe him a little up and down, and after ſet him up warm, making him faſt full two hours after, and

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it will kill all manner of Worms whatever; Yet in the administration hereof, you must be wondrous circumspect and careful, for in the *Precipitate* there is a strong poysonous quality, so that by no means there must be taken no more than is prescribed, except with good caution.

Again, if you mix the *Precipitate* with a little sweet Butter, as much as an Hazel Nut, before you lapt up in the great lump of Butter, it will not be worse, but better; and it will allay much of the evil quality: but this I leave to your own discretion, assuring you that there is not any thing compatible to this for this infirmity.

For

For Gourded or foul ſwell'd Legs, or other parts, by reaſon of melting the Greaſe or other accident.

FIRST, with a Fleam prick the parts that are ſwelled, then take a pint of Wine Lees, an ounce of Cumminſeeds, and an handful of Wheat-Flower, and boyl them together till they be thick, then apply this Poultis very hot to the ſwell'd parts, renewing it but once in four and twenty hours, then if this in two or three days draw it to an head, then Launce it; and heal it, either with a plaſter of Shoe-makers Wax, or elſe with the yolk of an egg, Wheat flower and Honey beaten together to a Salve.

But if it do not draw to any Head, and yet the ſwelling continue, then take of Pitch a quarter of a pound, and as much Virgin Wax, of Roſin half a pound, of the juyce of Iſop half an ounce, of Galbanum half a pound, of Myrrh

Myrrh ſecondary half a pound, of Bdellium Arabicum half an ounce, of Deers Suet half a pound, of Populeon half an ounce, of the drops of Storax, half an ounce, boyl all theſe together in an earthen pot, and after it is cold, take of Britumen half a pound, of Armonack an ounce and a half, and of Coſtus as much, beat theſe into fine powder, and then incorporate them with the other, and boyl them all over again very well, which done, pour the whole mixture into a cold Water, then roll it into ſeven big rolls, plaſter-wiſe, after ſpread this plaſter upon a piece of Leather, and fould it about the ſweld Member, or lay it upon the ſwell'd part; and if any thing than this will aſwage it, and give much ſtrength to the Sinews.

You ſhall by no means remove this plaſter, ſo long as it will ſtick on.

This plaſter I muſt confeſs is coſtly and curious to make, but it is wonderful ſoveraign, and of ſingular uſe. For the Horſe that is continually kept with it; I mean that hath it applyed to his Limbs, ever when he cometh from Travel, he ſhall never be troubled with ſwell'd

Leggs,

Leggs, nor yet ever put out Wind-galls.

Now if you will neither go to this coſt, nor endure this trouble, yet would have your Horſe cured of this infirmity, then aſſuredly I know not any thing better or more approved, then continually both before and after Travel, and in the Houſe, many times in the day, to lave and waſh your Horſes Limbs, or other ſwell'd parts, with the coldeſt and cleareſt Fountain Water that you can get, and ſometimes let the Horſe ſtand in ſome cold clear River for the ſpace of a quarter of an hour or more, up to the Knees and Cambrels; but no further.

This Medicine, how poor ſoever it look, is of infinite vertue, and though I write of cold water, yet is the operation hot and fiery; only you may take this to your remembrance, that this appertains not to Impoſtumations, but to Strains and ſwellings, which are without much anguiſh.

To

To heal or dry up any old Ulcer or Cankerous Sore.

TAKE Mastick, Frankincense, Cloves, green Copperas and Brimstone, of each a like quantity, of Myrrh double so much as of any one of the other. Beat all to a fine powder, then burn it on a Chafing-dish and Coals, but let it not flame; then as the smoak ariseth take a good handful of fine Lint or Tow, and hold it over the smoak, so that it may receive all the perfume thereof into it: Then when it is throughly well perfum'd, put the Lint into a very close Box, and so keep it.

Then when you have occasion to use it. First wash the Sore with Urine, then dry it, and lastly lay on some of this Lint or Tow, and thus do for twice a day, and it is a speedy Cure.

As this is a Soveraign for an Horse, so it is soveraign for any Man also.

To

To Cure the running Frush, or any Imposthumation in the Sole of the foot, or dry up Scratches, Pains, and the like Cankerous Sores.

TAKE old Urine, and boyl it with good store of Allom, and keep it in a close Vessel by it self, then take a good handful or two of green Nettles, strong and keen, and spread them on some plate or other Vessel, and dry them either before the fire, or in an Oven (after the Houshold Bread is drawn) then crush and bruise them into a fine powder, then look what quantity of powder there is, and take the like quantity of Pepper, beaten to a fine powder, and mix both very well together, then keep this powder in a close bladder. Now when you have occasion to use it, first wash the sore places with the Urine and Allom, made very warm, and the sores throughly scowred: after dry them with a fine Lawn, or Linnen rag; and lastly, strow or pounce of the powder, so as it may cover all the sore: and thus do ever after Travel, or once a day in the time of rest.

For

For any Sore Eye of Horſe or Beaſt.

TAKE the ſhells of ſeven or eight eggs, and cleanſe away the inner ſlime from them ſo clean as may be, then lay thoſe ſhells between two Tiles, and ſo lay them in hot glowing Embers, and cover them all over, and on every ſide, and ſo let them lay a good ſpace, till the ſhells be all dryed, then take them up and beat the ſhells to a very fine fearſt powder, then with a Gooſe quill blow this powder into the Horſes Eye, that is offended with Pine, Web, Film, or any other thickneſs, or fulneſs; and it is a certain Cure, and thus do Morning, Noon, and night. But if it be for any watery or inflamed Eye, for any bruiſe, ſtripe, or deſcending humor, then take a ſpoonful and an half of the fine fearſt powder of white Sugar Candy; and being mixt together with as much *May*-Butter (if you can get it, or for want thereof the beſt ſweet Butter) work both theſe powders into a gentle Salve, and therewith anoint the Horſes Eye, Morning, Noon and Night, for it cleanſeth, purgeth, comforteth and cooleth.

For a Back Sinew-ſtrain, or any other ſtrain.

TAke an ounce of Turpentine, and two or three ſpoonfuls of Aqua Vitæ, and beat them together in a bladder, or other veſſel, till they come to a perfect ſalve: then anoint the ſtrain very well therewith, and heat it in either with an hot Brick, or elſe a bar of Iron, and thus doing three or four times, it will take away the ſtrain.

For any old Strain or Lamenes in Joynts, Sinews, &c.

TAke Boars Greaſe, Bole-Armoniack, black Soap, and Nerve Oyl, of each a like quantity, boyl them well together, and then apply it hot to the Grief, rubbing and chafing it in exceedingly, and alſo heating it very well, either with an hot Brick-bat, or hot Fire-ſhovel, or an hot bar of Iron; and thus do once a day, until the pain depart away.

For any grief, pain, numbness, weakness, or swelling in joynts that cometh of a cold cause.

TAke Aqua Vitæ and heat it on the fire, and therewith bath the grieved part or member very well, and holding an hot bar of Iron before it, make the Medicine to sink in, then take a Linnen cloth, and wet it well in the same Aqua Vitæ. Lastly, take Pepper beaten and searil'd to a fine dust, and therewith cover the wet Cloth all over very thick, and so fold it about the grieved part: then take a dry Rouler, and roul it about the wet, and so let the Horse rest, and thus do once a day at least, till you find amendment.

For any desperate and incurable strain in the Shoulder, or other hidden parts; or any Fistula, Pol-Evil, or other Impostumation or Swelling.

TAke a large earthen Vessel of a Gallon, two or three, and almost fill it with the Herb Arsesmart and Brooklime; equal quantity and equally mixt; then put to them

them as much of the oldeſt and ſtrongeſt Urine that can be got, as will cover the Herbs all over, and fill the Veſſel full, then cover the pot cloſe with a ſtone, board, or ſuch like thing, and ſo let it ſtand, for this can never be too old.

Now when you have occaſion to uſe it, for any griefaforeſaid; you ſhall take an earthen Pipkin, and put thereunto both of the Urine and the Herbs ſo much as ſhall be convenient for the grief: and you ſhall boyl it well upon the fire, Then if it be for a ſhoulder ſtrain; you ſhall take an old boot, and cut off the foot ſo that you may draw it over the Horſes foot, and about his Knee, almoſt to the elbow of the Shoulder, keeping the nether part of the Boot as cloſe and ſtrait about his Leggs as may be; but the upper part (which covereth all the Shoulders) muſt be wide and ſpacious: into this boot thruſt all your mixture, as hot as the Horſe can ſuffer it, and lay it faſt and cloſe about the ſhoulders, eſpecially before and behind: then drawing up the upper part of the Boot, ſo faſten it to the Mayn of the Horſe, that it may by no means ſlip down but keep conſtant and firm. And thus you muſt do once or twice a day till the grief depart.

As for the effect thereof, you ſhall find it; for this is the violenteſt of all Medicines, ſo that if there be any foul matter that muſt come forth, this will in an inſtant bring it to a head, ripen, break and heal it: If there be no ſuch thing, then in as ſhort a time it will drive away the offending humors, take away the ſwelling, and give preſent eaſe.

Yet would I have you to uſe this but in extremity, becauſe for the time, the torment is almoſt inſufferable, and indeed for nothing but an Horſe to endure.

Now if it be for a *Fiſtula*, or any ſuch like impoſtumative or Swelling, then you may ſpare the boot, and only lay on the Medicine in the manner of a pultiſs, and it will be altogether ſufficient.

For foundring, fretlezing, or any Imperfection in the feet or hoofs of an Horſe.

FIrſt pare thin, open the Heels wide, and Shoe large, ſtrong and hollow: then take a good quantity of Cows dung, half ſo much Greaſe, or Kitchin-fee a like quantity of Tar, and a like quantity of Soot; boyl all theſe very well together,

and then boyling hot as may be, ſee you ſtop your Horſes feet therewith daily, and it will not only take away all anguiſh, but alſo ſtrengthen the Hoofs, and make them to endure any labour. But when you journey or travel the Horſe (as exerciſe availeth much for this Cure) then put in the aforeſaid ſtopping cold, the firſt night after his labour, and add unto it the White of an Egg or two, for that will take away the heat and beating of the former days labour, and will keep the fruſh ſtrong and dry. But in the time of reſt, let it be boyling hot as aforeſaid.

Now if the Houf be naturally brickle, or by accident broken, or by the former infirmity dryed up and ſtrained; then to inlarge it, to make it tough, and to make it grow ſwiftly, take of Piggs Greaſe, or of Hoggs Greaſe, of Turpentine, and of Maſtich, of each a like quantity, and half ſo much Lard as of all the reſt, melt all but the Turpentine on the fire, and being melted, take it from the fire, and then put in the Turpentine ſtirring it about, incorporate all well together, then put it into a Gally-pot, and when it is cold, be ſure you cover it cloſe.

With this Salve, twice or thrice a day anoint

anoint the Crownets of the Horſes Hoofs, cloſe by the hair at the ſetting on of the Hoof, and it will make it ſhoot faſt, and grow rough and large.

For hurts upon the Crownets of the Hoofs, as Over-reach, Stub or Prick, &c.

FIrſt take of Sope and Salt, of each a like quantity, and mix them together like a paſte: Then having cut out the over reach or hurt, and laid it plain, firſt waſh it with Urine and Salt, not renewing it in 24 hours, and thus do (if the Wound be great) for three or four days together: then having drawn out all the venom (as this Salt will quickly do) take a ſpoonful or two of Train-Oyl, and as much Ceruſe (which we call White Lead) and mix it together to a thick Salve, then ſpread that upon the Sore, morning and evening, till it be whole, which will be effected ſuddenly: for nothing doth dry up ſooner, nor is more kindly and natural, for the breeding of a new Hoof than this, as you ſhall find by experience

How to help the Surbating or soreness in the Feet.

WHen you find your Horse to be surbated, presently clap into each of his fore Feet, two new laid Eggs, and crush them therein, then upon the top of them lay good store of Cow-Dung, thus stop him and in four hours he will recover.

For any Bnoy excretion, arising upon any member of an Horse, Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, &c.

TAKE the Root of Elecampane well cleansed, and rap it in a paper, and roast it, as you would roast a Warden, in hot embers; then as hot as the Horse can suffer it (for you must not scald) after you have rubb'd and chaft the excression, clap this thereto and bind it on hard, and in once or twice dressing it will consume the excression.

Also in morning and evening, if you rub the excression with the Oyl of Origanum, it will consume away the hardness.

Observations in giving fire, or using of Corrosives, which heal all sorts of Farcies, Cankers, Fistula's, Leprosies, Mauges, Scabs, &c.

THere are two ways to give fire, the one actual, the other potential; the first is done by Medicine, either corrosive, putrefactive or caustick.

The actual fire stoppeth corruption of members, and stancheth blood, provided the Sinews, Cords and Ligaments be not toucht. The best instruments to Cauterize or Sear with, are of Gold or Silver; the second best are of Copper, and the worst, but most usual are of Iron.

The potential fires are Medicines, corrosive, putrefactive or caustick; corrosives are simple or compound, the simple corrosives are, Roch-Allum, burnt or unburnt, Red Coral, Mercury sublimed, &c. The compound are, *Unguentum Apostolorum, Unguentum Ægyptiacum*, and *Unguentum Coraceum*, with others.

Medicines putrefactive, are your Arsenick, Realgar, Chrisocollo, and Aconitum.

Me-

Medicines which are cauſtick, are ſtrong Lye, Lime, Vitriol, Aqua-fortis, and the like.

Corroſives are weaker than putrefactives, and putrefactives are weaker then Cauſticks.

Coroſives work in the ſoft fleſh, putrefactives in the hard, and cauſticks break the ſound skin.

Thus you ſee the uſe of theſe things, you may apply them at your pleaſure; for theſe cure all ſorts of Farcies, Cankers, Fiſtulas, Leproſies, Maunges, Scabs, and ſuch like poyſonous Infection.

How to defend a Horſe from flies.

THis is a noiſome offence in the Summer time, therefore when you find the trouble thereof, take Arſe-ſmart and ſteep it in running water, and make it exceeding ſtrong of the Herb, and therewith ſprinkle and waſh the Horſe all over, and no fly will touch him a ſecond time.

The Ivy, or Rue, or Herb of Grace will do the like.

How

How to make a white Star, or white Spot in an Horses face, or in any other part.

TAke two or three Apples the sowreſt you can get, and roaſt them at a quick fire, then being in the height of their heat take one of them in a cloth, or other defence, and having cut off the skin, clap the hot Apple to the Horſes forehead, and hold it hard thereto, till the heat be aſſwaged; then try if the hair will come off, which if it will not, then take another hot Apple, and do as before: then when the Hair is come off, as broad as you would have it, take another hot Apple and clap it to the ſcalded Skin, holding it hard to, till all the skin bliſter and come off as well as the hair; then anoint the ſore place twice or thrice a day with Honey, and the next hair which cometh will be white.

How to keep your Woollen Horſe Cloths, Breſt Cloths, Rubbers, and the like from Moth.

WHen you turn your Horſe or Horſes to Graſs, take all your Woollen cloths

cloaths, of what kind soever, and first wash them clean and dry them, then hand them in the Sun, dust them and brush them, then lay them on some sleaks or other open things, a pretty distance from the ground, and spread all open: then take the Hoofs of Horses or Cattel, and chopping them in pieces, burn them under the Woollen things, so as the smoak may come to them in every part; then being throughly smoaked, fold them up handsomely, and between every fold, strow the powder of Wallnut-tree-leaves, well dryed, and so lay them up in a Chest, and you shall never care for the offence of Moths, which is very unwholesome for the Horse, and breeds in him a dislike.

Others use to rub their cloaths on the wrong sides all over, with the tops and tender parts of Wormwood, and it hath the like effect.

Thus you may also preserve any Arras, Tapestry, or other Hangings, and any Linnen or Woollen Garments whatsoever.

An excellent Cure for the Ante or or dangerous Sickneſs, of late much incident to Horſes.

TAke a pint of White-Wine, an ounce of the juyce of Rue, a like quantity of Bole-armoniack, and two onces of the Oyl of Roſes, or Sweet-almonds: heat them over a fire, and give it him as hot as may be, and keep him cloſe in a dry Stable, twelve hours after, and you will perceive him to recover beyond expectation.

To reſtore the Wind in an Horſe, decayed by extraordinary Riding or Purſiveneſs.

TAke three ounces of Aniſeeds, an ounce of Liquorice pouder, Sugar Candy and pouder of Alom, of each an ounce; bruiſe them in a quart of New Milk; and give them the Horſe to drink blood-warm, morning and evening.

For

For any Boil or Elain.

TAke Ship Pitch an ounce, the juyce of Camomil and Linseed Oyl, of each two ounces, with half an ounce of Bees Wax; boyl them up to the thickness of a Salve, and apply them plaister-wise to the place grieved.

To purge the Blood, and restore a Horse that is foul to good order and plight.

TAKE the roots of Scabious, two ounces; an ounce of the roots of Briony, a handful of Spurge Lawrel; stamp them, and add a quart of ale or water, well sweetned with Honey, heat them luke-warm, and give the liquid part to the Horse, as a Drench, morning and evening, half a pint at a time, for a week together, and is also very good in case of a Surfeit, or over-heating.

For the Laundice Black or Yellow, an excellent Cure.

TAke of Rhubarb an ounce, of Thime a handful, and the like quantity of Baum, with

with half an ounce of Aloes, and boyl them in a pint of ſtale Beer or Vinegar, giving it the Horſe as a drench.

For a Sore or galled Back.

TAke an ounce of Roſin, two of Bees-wax, and half an ounce of Burnt-Allum, boyl it up into a Salve with an ounce of Hyſop Water, and two of Olive-Oyl, and lay it plaiſter-wiſe to the Sore.

For a Horſe that ſwells and appears to be poyſoned.

TAke of the juyce of Roe, two ounces, Neats-foot Oyl half a pint, new Milk the like quantity, Opoponax a dram, and of Galbanum the like quantity; give it the Horſe as a drench bloodwarm, and the Horſe likewiſe will be reſtor'd to health.

To ſtay the flux.

TAke Slowes a pound, a quart of Red-Wine or Claret, infuſe them and give the Horſe to drink.

FINIS.